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HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIR.

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ALEXANDRIA, *May* 6.

By the Ship Willing Tom, Capt. John Stuart, which is arrived at Eaſtern-Branch, in a ſhort Paſſage from London, and the Ship Active, Capt. Lyde, which is arrived at Boſton from the ſame Place, we have the following Intelligence:

LONDON, *March* 1.

The humble ADDRESS of the COMMONS of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave moſt humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty, that impreſſed with the moſt dutiful ſenſe of your Majeſty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, we rely on your Majeſty's royal wiſdom, that you will take ſuch meaſures, as by removing any obſtacle to the formation of ſuch an Adminiſtration, as your faithful Commons have declared to be requiſite in the preſent critical and arduous ſtate of public affairs, as may tend to give effect to the wiſhes of your faithful Commons, which have already been moſt humbly repreſented to your Majeſty."

His MAJESTY'S moſt gracious ANSWER.

"Gentlemen,

"I am deeply ſenſible how highly it concerns the honor of my Crown, and the welfare of my people, which is the object always neareſt my heart, that the public affairs ſhould be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united Adminiſtration, entitled to the confidence of the people and ſuch as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate diviſions and diſtractions of the country. Very recent endeavours have been employed on my part, to unite in the public ſervices, on a fair and equal footing, thoſe whoſe joint efforts appear to me moſt capable of producing that happy effect: Thoſe endeavours have not had the effect I wiſhed. I ſhall always be deſirous of taking every ſtep moſt conduſive to ſuch an object; but I cannot ſee that it would in any degree be advanced by the diſmiſſion of thoſe at preſent in my ſervice.

"I obſerve, at the ſame time, that there is no charge or complaint ſuggeſted againſt my preſent Miniſters, nor is any one or more of them ſpecially objected to; and numbers of my ſubjects have expreſſed to me in the warmeſt manner their ſatisfaction of the late changes I have made in my councils. Under theſe circumſtances I truſt my faithful Commons will not wiſh that the eſſential offices of executive government ſhall be vacated, until I ſee a proſpect that ſuch a plan of union, as I have called for, and they pointed out, may be carried into effect."

March 4. The following is the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King, which is to be preſented by the whole Houſe this day, at half an hour after three o'clock.

TO THE KING.

"SIRE,

"WE, your Majeſty's faithful Commons, approach your throne, moſt humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty the ſatisfaction your faithful Commons derived from the late moſt gracious aſſurances we have received, that your Majeſty concurs with us in opinion, that it concerns the honor of your Crown and the welfare of your people, that the public affairs ſhould be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united Adminiſtration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and ſuch as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy diviſions and diſtractions of this country.

"We acknowledge your Majeſty's paternal goodneſs in your late moſt gracious endeavours to give effect to the object of our late dutiful repreſentation to your Majeſty.

"We lament that the failure of this your Majeſty's moſt gracious endeavours ſhould be conſidered as a final bar to the accompliſhing ſo ſalutary and deſirable a purpoſe, and to expreſs our concern and diſappointment, that your Majeſty has not been adviſed to take any further ſtep towards uniting in the public ſervice thoſe whoſe joint efforts have recently appeared to your Majeſty moſt capable of producing ſo happy an effect.

"Your faithful Commons with all humility claim it as their right, and on every proper occaſion feel it to be their bounden duty to adviſe your Majeſty touching the exerciſe of any branch of your royal prerogative.

"We ſubmit it to your Majeſty's royal conſideration that the continuance of an Adminiſtration which does not poſſeſs the confidence of the repreſentatives of the people muſt be injurious to the public ſervice.

"We beg leave further to ſay, that your faithful Commons can have no intereſt diſtinct and ſeparate from that of our conſtituents, and that we therefore feel ourſelves called upon to repeat thoſe loyal and dutiful aſſurances we have already expreſſed of our reliance on your Majeſty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, that your Majeſty would graciouſly enable us to execute thoſe important truſts which the conſtitution has veſted in us, with honor to ourſelves, and advantage to the public, by the confirmation of a new Adminiſtration, appointed under circumſtances which may tend to conciliate the minds of your faithful Commons, and give energy and ſtability to your Majeſty's Council.

"Your Majeſty's faithful Commons upon the matureſt deliberations, cannot but conſider the continuance of the preſent Miniſters as an unwarrantable obſtacle to your Majeſty's moſt gracious purpoſe, to comply with our wiſhes in the formation of ſuch an Adminiſtration as your Majeſty in concurrence with the unanimous reſolution of your faithful Commons, ſeems to think requiſite in the preſent exigencies of the country. We feel ourſelves bound to remain firm in the wiſh expreſſed to your Majeſty, in our late humble addreſs, and do therefore find ourſelves obliged again to beſeech your Majeſty, that you would be graciouſly pleaſed to lay the foundation of a ſtrong and ſtable government, by the previous removal of your preſent Miniſters."

March 5. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons carried up their addreſs to St. James's. It being a drawing-room day the Court was full of ladies. The Speaker, attended by Mr. Fox and many other Members, went up to the throne, and having read and preſented the addreſs, his Majeſty delivered the following anſwer from a paper which he held in his hand:

"Gentlemen,

"I have already expreſſed to you how ſenſible I am of the advantages to be derived from ſuch an Adminiſtration as was pointed out in your unanimous reſolution: and I aſſured you that I was deſirous of taking every ſtep moſt conduſive to ſuch an object—I remain in the SAME ſentiments—but I continue equally convinced that it is an object not likely to be obtained by the diſmiſſion of my preſent Miniſters.

"I muſt repeat, that no charge or complaint, nor any ſpecific objection, is yet made againſt ANY of them. If there were any ſuch ground for their removal at preſent, it ought to be EQUALLY a reaſon for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united Adminiſtration, which you ſtate to be requiſite.

"I did not conſider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accompliſhment of the purpoſe which I had in view, if it could have been attained on thoſe principles of fairneſs and equality, without which it can neither be honorable to thoſe who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of ſuch a ſtrong and ſtable government as may be of laſting advantage to the country. But I know of *no further ſteps*, which I can take, that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obſtruct that deſirable end.

"I have never called in queſtion the right of my faithful Commons to offer me their advice on every proper occaſion, touching the exerciſe of any branch of my prerogative: I ſhall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the moſt attentive conſideration: And they will ever find me diſpoſed to ſhew my regard to the true principles of the conſtitution, and to take ſuch meaſures as may beſt conduce to the ſatisfaction and proſperity of my people."

We confeſs ourſelves at a loſs how to act, or in what language to expreſs our ſentiments of the dreadful criſis to which the madneſs of a faction has brought us. We are now brought to the precipice of our fate; and the queſtion is, whether we ſhall for two days more enjoy the conſtitution which has for ſo long a time made us the pride and envy of the world? The branch of the legiſlature which is our own—that branch which flows from us, which is in fact ourſelves—by which we ſpeak, by which we have individually our ſhare in framing the laws, and impoſing the burthens that are neceſſary for the maintenance of the community—that branch is the evidence, the criterion of our freedom. Our Houſe of Commons is that which makes us different from, and lifts us above all other nations. Take that from the Engliſh conſtitution, and what remains to make us free? To degrade it from its office, rank, and uſe in the legiſlature, is as compleat an overthrow of our liberties, as to annihilate it altogether. France has its Parliaments, and thoſe Parliaments have the exerciſe of the tongue—They frequently ſpeak a ſpirited language, but what avails it? In the end they regiſter the edicts by which the ſlaves are governed.

Can we forget the memorable expreſſion of the Earl of Weſtmoreland, who in moving for an addreſs to the King after the riots in the year 1780, ſaid, "that it ought to excite the moſt grateful acknowledgments from every man, that his Majeſty had not taken the opportunity of the confuſion to imitate the example of the King of Denmark, and ſeize on the liberties of the people." The noble Earl was cenſured for ſuppoſing it poſſible that ſuch an idea could be formed.

On Monday next ſome deciſive meaſures will be taken by the Commons. They will procraſtinate and conciliate no more—If they do, they will forfeit the high character which they have acquired in the country, and to which hiſtory will do juſtice. It is better that the Parliament ſhould be diſſolved—fifty times better—that we ſhould ſuffer all the tumults and inconvenience of ſuch a diſſolution, than that things ſhould go on as they are.

Would not Mr. Speaker Onſlow have reſigned his gown, or laid his mace, as Mr. Powys ſuggeſted, on the table of the King's cloſets, if he had received the anſwer of Yeſterday?

When the rabble came oppoſite to Brookes's in St. James's ſtreet, and commenced their attack on the houſe the cry was, "Break the raſcals chairs," "Arrah, Pat," (ſays one of the chairmen to another) "is it the conſtitution to brake our chairs?" "No, by Jaſus, Tady, it's ſecret influence!"—"Secret influence! What's that?" "Nothing ſo eaſy: ſecret influence is the back ſtairs, man."—"Oh! tunder and blood, down with the back ſtairs! *fair fighting* and the *front door* all over the world!"—and in three minutes the Iriſhmen reſtored peace and good order to the ſtreet.

The *Pitt* frigate, in her paſſage from Grocer's-hall to Berkeley-ſquare, was attacked in St. James's-ſtreet by a ſquadron cruizing there under orders of Commodore Fox, when a running engagement

continued for ſome time, but eſcaped by dint of ſailing to the port of her deſtination. It is ſaid ſhe had one man dangerouſly wounded, and to have ſuſtained conſiderable damage in her hull and rigging. Orders are already given for her being taken into Long-Aere dock, and to be refitted with the utmoſt ſpeed.

March 8. It is ſaid to be the intention of Mr. Fox and his friends to move this day a reſolution on the King's anſwer, expreſſing their ſenſe of its tendency, and aſſerting in manly terms the privileges of the Houſe. This reſolution will alſo be laid on the King's table—and here they will ſtop. Having demonſtrated their power they will now ſhew their moderation.

To ſuch a height has the ſpirit of party riſen, that on Friday evening his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was diſtinctly and loudly hiſſed by the audience of Drury-lane, in retiring from his box. Their Majeſties were moſt vociferouſly applauded, even ſo much, that tears trickled down the checks of the Queen.

Mr. *Pitt* ſays, let the Houſe of Commons triumph, and the *ſceptre* is to be laid below the *mace*. Mr. Powys ſays, let the Miniſter triumph, and the *mace* is to be laid below the *ſceptre*. Is this really the queſtion? Are we called upon to chooſe which of theſe extremities we would prefer? God forbid! But if the conſtitution muſt be extinguiſhed, the genius of the land muſt be conſulted, to know whether we ſhall degenerate into a republic or a monarchy.

On Saturday laſt ſeveral Members, and the Agents of ſeveral other Members of Parliament, ſet off to different parts of the country to canvaſs their re-elections, it being univerſally feared that a diſſolution of Parliament will follow the debates of this night, on the anſwer of the King to the late addreſs of the Commons, and the other national buſineſs which ſtands for diſcuſſion.

Large bills were poſted up againſt the walls yeſterday inflaming the multitude againſt the men who are generally declared to be the moſt eminent in talents and conſequence in the country, and who have the good opinion of the Houſe of Commons. Are then our Miniſters reduced to the miſerable expedients of *Quackery?* Are the works of the preſent Adminiſtration to meet us like the *handbills* of Dr. Leake, at every corner of conveniency? The only proofs of the exiſtence of a government in this country are the dubbing of new Peers, and the bedaubing of old walls.

March 11. An Iriſh gentleman in high debate with a citizen, ſtrongly reprobating the Miniſter for keeping in office in defiance of *twelve* majorities of the Houſe of Commons: the latter defending the Miniſter's conduct, as having *the ſenſe of the people* with him, "by J——," exclaimed the Hibernian, "it is only "the *ſenſe* of thoſe that are *out of their ſenſes.*"

The Emperor of Morocco declared war againſt France on the 24th of Jan. laſt, and his veſſels have taken ſeveral French ſhips from Marſeilles, and others from the Levant.

The preſent moment exhibits a novelty in this country.—An Adminiſtration of violence, and an oppoſition of temper. An Adminiſtration bedaubing the walls of the city with inflammatory bills, and an oppoſition ſoftening the indignation of the Houſe of Commons by conciliating meaſures! An Adminiſtration promoting diſunion between the two Houſes, and an oppoſition allaying the ferment. An Adminiſtration reſiſting the eſtabliſhment of an efficient government, and an oppoſition preventing the evil conſequences of the want of government.

It is remarkable (ſays a correſpondent) that one of the grand cauſes of conteſt between the miſguided Charles the Firſt and his virtuous Parliament, was retaining Buckingham in his Councils, in ſpite of all the addreſſes and reſolutions of the Commons. Nor ſhould it be forgotten, that when the *patriot*, Sir T. Wentworth, apoſtatized, and became the champion of prerogative, that great parliamentary leader, Pym, thus addreſſed him: "Sir, you have left us, but we will never leave you while you have a head upon your ſhoulders. Wentworth became Earl of Strafford, and not long after found on the Scaffold, that the expreſſions of Pym were ſomething more than *vox et præterea nihil.*

It has often been obſerved that it is with *ſtates* as with men; they have their *birth, growth, health, diſtemper, decay* and *death:*

——Empires die: where now
The *Roman! Greek!* They ſtalk an empty name,
And half our learning is their epitaph.

YOUNG.

England was in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty two, what Rome was in her height of glory. We had then attained to a very high pitch of conqueſt and grandeur. Only conſider the extent of our dominions at that period, the power of our arms, the bravery and reputation of our Admirals and Generals, the greatneſs of our commerce and revenues, and the numbers, wealth, learning, and politeneſs of the inhabitants. But now, alas! what an alteration? America is independent? The ſtate diſtempered with factions and corruptions! Feuds and jealouſies prevail! And like Rome, our fall is to be feared, unleſs the fate of other Empires betray us into miſtake, and thoſe national cauſes which have ever proved fatal, are fatal no more.

Lord Howe lies dangerouſly ill at his houſe in the Admiralty Yard at Whitehall.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Pitt was with Lord Camden at his houſe in Burlington-ſtreet, for upwards of two hours. Mr. Fox was for near three hours with his Lordſhip on Tueſday night.

General Pitt, the new appointed Commander in Chief of Ireland, and his Aid-de-Camp, with Lord Cheſterfield; and Sir Alexander Munro, dined with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales yeſterday at Carlton-Houſe.

Tueſday morning ſome diſpatches were received from Newfoundland, which were brought over in the Polly, Capt. Shaw, arrived at Dartmouth; they contain an account of the fiſhery turning out very fine, and that upwards of thirty ſail of ſhips from different parts of America had arrived at St. John's.

The paragraph in the General Advertiſer of yeſterday, ſtating, "that Lord Liſburne, Gen. "Vaughan, Sir Charles Farnaby, Sir Hugh Pal-"liſer, Mr. Brickdale, and Mr. Daubeny, deſerted "to the Miniſty on the laſt diviſion," is totally void of foundation as to the greateſt part. Sir Charles Farnaby and Sir Hugh Palliſer have ſhewn themſelves in favor of the Miniſter, but none of the other four. Mr. Brickdale, who would have voted for the repreſentation, was ill; Mr. Daubeny did vote for it with a manly firmneſs, maintaining his own deliberate ſentiments in ſpite of the threats of ſome of his conſtituents; and Lord Liſburne and Gen. Vaughan, with a conſiſtency that does them the higheſt honor, adhere to the cauſe of the conſtitution, equally regardleſs either of the proffered favors, or threatened frowns, of the Court.

Mr. Pitt ſits on the Treaſury Bench ſupported on the dexter ſide by *Mr. Dundas*, and on the ſiniſter by *Mr. Arden*. The motto for this prerogative coat of arms is, *hec volo, ſic jubeo, ſtat pro ratione voluntas.*

The new budget, it is ſaid, will be opened for the firſt time, by thoſe in Oppoſition; the Miniſter and his friends giving up, from incapacity, that part of the buſineſs.

The late moſt ſhameful inſult of hiſſing the Houſe of Commons *within* the Palace of St. James's has no precedent in modern times; we muſt recur to the reign of James the Firſt for an example of ſuch tyrannical licentiouſneſs, when a menial hireling of that infamous Court refuſed to admit a Member of the Houſe of Commons among the Lords and great Perſonages who were attending his Sovereign. This hireling was a Scotchman, and his words were theſe, "Nae, nae, gude Mon-Burgeſs you munna enter here."

The public may depend that there are two perſons quartered on the Miniſter's ſalary—Mr. J———n at 3000l. per annum, and a certain back-ſtairs Earl at nine thouſand a year; ſo that Mr. P— enjoys no more from his public office than three thouſand *per annum*. The patronage is equally divided between Earl S———, Earl T——, and Mr. P—. Indeed, it was not to be ſuppoſed that all the loaves and fiſhes were to be crammed in one budget.

A correſpondent informs us, that one of the people who came up with the laſt addreſs from Briſtol, declared in a public coffee-houſe, that one ſheet of it was ſent to the gaol there, and was ſigned by all the debtors and felons in it.

Another correſpondent ſays, the addreſs from Lyme Regis, in Dorſetſhire, was ſigned by 129 perſons, not nine of whom were electors, but a ſet of people under the thumb of a *very honeſt* old gentleman of the law in that town.

Some letters received from on board the Latham Eaſt Indiaman, dated at Bengal, mention, that ſo great has been the ſickneſs on board, that only 20 men are now ſurviving of the whole crew that ſailed from England in 1781.

A letter from Breſt ſays, that a French frigate, called le Duc de Bourbon, bound with diſpatches from the Eaſt-Indies, with ſeveral officers on board, was loſt going into the Cape of Good-Hope, and all were drowned except the Captain, five men, and two officers.

March 13. Yeſterday about noon, his Majeſty came from Buckingham Houſe to St. James's, and attended the Levee, which was thin of Nobility, few except the Great Officers of State, being preſent.

Yeſterday Lord Sydney had a long conference with his Majeſty at St. James's, after the Levee was over.

A NON-DESCRIPT ANIMAL.

It is the offſpring of a mind which ſeeks for happineſs and repoſe in diviſion and diſtraction—It flatters and cheriſhes, till it has made the object of its choice fit for annihilation—It is the inſtrument of treachery, where it moſt affects to approve—It makes the ſtrong weak, and the weak formidable; but both for the purpoſes of deſtruction—It can do every thing wicked, but it *can do nothing wrong*—It ſelects for its private Counſellors, characters moſt publickly deteſted and derided—It is jealous of honor, honeſty, and ability, and facilitates their degradation, in proportion to their eminence—Above all, it requires and enjoys the higheſt dignity in the greateſt confuſion, and trembles at the approach of peace and unanimity.

Anſwer. Secret Influence.

March 15. In juſt gratitude to virtue, as an allowable gratification of the love of virtue, the *names* of thoſe who voted *for* the ſtep towards a reform of Parliament, ought indiſputably to be given in the public prints.

it is now ſettled, that, according to the plan of œconomy laid down in the management of the Prince of Wales's eſtabliſhment, his Royal Highneſs is for the preſent to have no country reſidence.

Saturday's Gazette contains Addreſſes to his Majeſty, from the county of Angleſey; from the town of Liverpool; from the town of Bedford; from the borough of Doncaſter and town of Rotherham, in Yorkſhire; from the Grand Jury of the county of Bucks; from the borough of Great Marlow; from the borough of Oakhampton; from the borough of Biddeford; from the borough of Stockbridge; from the borough of Saltaſh; and from the borough of Harwich, on the preſent ſituation of affairs.

In the Supplement of the South-Carolina Gazette, of the 2d of December laſt, is a very remarkable advertiſement of the arrival of ſixty-nine emigrators from Waterford in Ireland, who having indented themſelves for four years, are advertiſed for ſale, like Negroes, for that term, unleſs they can find means of redemption within twenty days.

March 17. Diſſolution was much the talk of yeſterday, but we may venture to aſſert, that if any ſuch idea be really entertained by the preſent Miniſters, they cannot, without great inconvenience to themſelves, as well as great detriment to the public, put it in practice for ſome ten days or a fortnight.

A jealouſy ſubſiſts at preſent between the Spaniards and Americans, relative to the boundaries of Florida, that may poſſibly occaſion an union of ſome ſort or other between Great-Britain and the United States.

The Lord Chancellor was not able to ſit yeſterday at Lincolns Inn Hall, but intends to ſit on Friday next, being a day of re-hearings.

Laſt night's Gazette contains Addreſſes from the county of Eſſex, from the town of Sunderland, from the corporation of Penzance, from the borough of Tregony, from the borough of Aſhburton, from the borough of Ludlow, from the town of Paiſley, from the town of Kilmarnock, from the burgh of Kirkcudbright, and from the city of Aberdeen, humbly thanking his Majeſty for the appointment of his preſent Miniſters. Likewiſe a ſecond addreſs from the inhabitants of Tregony, expreſſive of their concern at the preſent diſtracted ſtate of the Britiſh empire, and humbly imploring his Majeſty to call ſuch men into his ſervice as have the confidence of the repreſentatives of the people.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York to his friend at Briſtol, dated Dec. 25.

"The Americans cannot agree among themſelves. Congreſs ſcarce ſtays more than a month in a place, owing to the tumults of the mob. They are now at Amboy, a town about 30 leagues from hence, and cannot find money to pay their troops. We hear that the Virginians have encroached on the Pennſylvanians: they have each of them wrote to Congreſs for troops to defend themſelves againſt each other. Every province ſeems to wiſh to be independent of each other. At Shelburne, in Nova-Scotia, there are 1300 houſes built by the Loyaliſts; it is ſaid here that they have taken a great deal of money with them out of this country."

The Gazette de France of the 2d inſtant, received on Monday, gives a confirmation of the details already publiſhed concerning the engagement between the Engliſh and French Admirals, with this ſingle addition, that the action did not begin until half paſt four o'clock, on account (ſays Monſ. de Suffrein) of the heavy ſailors he had in his fleet; a circumſtance that prevented his coming up ſooner with the enemy. The engagement was general. The French rear was thrown into ſome confuſion, owing (ſays Monſ. de Suffrein) to the overhaſty courage of the officers. Then follow the names of thoſe commanders who deſerve to be mentioned with praiſe; and the liſt of killed and wounded, which amounts to thirty-nine men among the former, and of the latter 102 beſides a Captain, three Lieutenants, or auxiliary officers, and Monſ. Dieu, Captain of a fire-ſhip killed on board the Severe.

March 18. Miniſtry will be conſiderably ſtrengthened and enlarged in a few days, when the following additions and alterations, we are aſſured, will take place, viz. Earl Gower will be appointed Privy Seal; Lord Camden, Preſident of the Council;

Earl Temple, First Lord of the Treasury; and the Earl of Shelburne, one of the Secretaries of State. Further strong connexions will be formed.

The perseverance of the Minister has given a final blow to opposition, and the spirit of the electors brought their servants to a due sense of the duties they owe to their country and the constitution.

The St. Alban's meeting, or fourth self-created state of legislation, with all its Foxite interests and principles, is dissolved, and like the baseless fabric of a vision (very favorable for the nation) left not a wreck behind.

We are credibly informed, that eighteen commissioners are to be appointed under the great seal, to consider the propriety of concluding a commercial treaty with the United States of America, who are to report their opinion, which is to be laid before Parliament. The remaining possessions belonging to Great-Britain in North-America, are to be erected into one grand government, with a Governor-General, and several subordinate Governors, subject to the controul of the Governor-General, similar to the presidencies in India, under the controul of the Governor-General of Bengal.

A new arrangement of Ministry is talked of; but an union with the Portlandites is said to be at an end.

We understand that about Tuesday next the present Parliament will be dissolved.

NEW-YORK, *April* 23.

We hear that the State of Rhode-Island is determined to disfranchise any and every person who is a member of the order of Cincinnati, and render them incapable of holding any post of honor and trust in that government.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT of April 20.

Yesterday se'nnight about five o'clock P. M. departed this life in the eighth month of his age, Mr. HOBBY CONVENTION, a person of great notoriety in this State. His death was attended with violent spasms and convulsions, produced no doubt by the vigour of a strong, fiery constitution, struggling with that new and *fatal* disorder called *Reason*. His remains will be *decently* intered in May next, and his funeral eulogium will be pronounced by Mr. *Government*.

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 6.

By the Bermuda Gazette of March 27th, it appears that a Number of those unfortunate People called *Refugees*, from New-York, have arrived there in the Joseph Transport, and have solicited the Assistance of the charitable and humane Inhabitants of that Island—that very generous Contributions have been made for their Relief.

A New-York Paper of April 19th mentions, that Congress have passed Resolutions for forming Ten New States, and have appointed a Committee to prepare a Plan for the temporary Government of the same.

Last week a man fell from the Jib-Boom of a Ship in this Port, and notwithstanding every Endeavour was used to save him, was unfortunately drowned.

By a Letter from Annapolis we are informed, that Congress will leave that Place, on the 3d of June next for Trenton.

A late Whitehaven Paper says, that two Vessels are lost in Bristol Channel, one is supposed to be a Ship from New-York for London, with 170 Troops (said to be Hessians) all of whom perished; the other supposed to be a Brig, and every Soul perished.

A Letter from London, dated March 20, mentions, that the Brigantine Two Friends, Capt. Christian, from George-Town for London, foundered at Sea in Lat. 49:—The Captain and people were saved by a Ship being fortunately in Company.

The Peggy, Capt. Nixon, from Whitehaven, is arrived at this Port.—On the 21st of February he spoke an American Ship from St. Domingo, bound to Nantz, who had taken up the Crew of the Brigantine Marquis de la Fayatte, from New-London for Belfast, Joseph Franklin, Master—On the 13th of April in Lat. 34: 45, Long. 71: 40, he spoke the Brigantine Tyger, Capt. Sticks, from New-York, bound to Cape-Francois.

A Ship is arrived at Patuxent from London, after a short Passage.

The Hero, laden with Tobacco, from this State, arrived at Belfast the 27th of February.

Last Friday died at George-Town, much lamented, Mr. WILLIAM BALMAIN, Merchant.—He was just in his Dealings, and an honest Man.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. *Brig Antelope, J. Sterrett, from Baltimore; Brig Betsey, B. Bradhurst, New-York; Sloop Liberty, G. Godfrey, Bermuda; Ship Peggy, W. Nixon, Norfolk.*

Cleared Outwards. *Schooner Hope, J. Christie, for Martinico; Brig Joseph, T. Davis, Lisbon; Ship Elizabeth, E. Atwood, Amsterdam; Brig Commerce, J. Hill, London.*

☞ *ANY Person inclined to part with some of their Fore-Teeth, may hear of a Purchaser by calling at Mr. Perrin's Store.*

Alexandria, May 6, 1784.

☞ LOST a small Gold Broach, set with a few small Garnets.—Any Person who has found it, and will leave it at the Printing-Office, shall receive a generous Reward.

Alexandria, May 6, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A *Likely* NEGRO-BOY, *about* 16 *or* 17 *Years of Age.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.*

Alexandria, May 6, 1784.

DAVEY AND LEAKIN,

At their COMMISSION-STORE, in Water-Street, between Mr. John Ellicott's and the County Wharf, Baltimore-Town, have just received,

A Neat and very general assortment of European and West-India GOODS, by the last vessels arrived here, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, good Bills of Exchange, or will barter for any kind of Country Produce, delivered at their warehouse, near the County Wharf.

☞ Said DAVEY and LEAKIN thankfully receive all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, also every kind of country produce to sell for others, on commission.—They have provided themselves with good warehouses near the water, so that the expence of drayage will be saved to those who please to give them their business.—They flatter themselves that the attention they will pay to their employers interest will induce them to continue their orders.—They negociate all manner of mercantile business with care and dispatch, on the lowest terms.

Baltimore, May 1, 1784.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE DUNCAN, *deceased, are desired to settle their Accounts and pay the Ballances; and those who have Accounts against the Deceased, are desired to bring them proved to the Executors.*

☞ *A Two-Story Brick House on Royal-Street, near Mr. Wise's Tavern to Rent.—Inquire of*

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, or PETER WISE, } *Executors.*

Alexandria, May 6, 1784.

THE celebrated ARABIAN, now in high perfection, stands at my farm, within three miles of Alexandria, and will cover at FOUR GUINEAS the season, or Two the leap.

The early proofs given by the descendants from this noted horse, of their superiority on the turf, their great size and elegance of figure, added to the high prices they command, are sufficient motives to induce every man to increase his stock with the breed of so valuable an animal.

Wheat, delivered at my mill or at Alexandria, will be received in payment at the market price.—I have the best low ground pasturage for mares at 3s. per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. GEORGE GILPIN.

April 10, 1784.

☞ *ELOPED from his BAIL in September last, A Certain PETER MANGE, who is about forty or fifty years of age, grey headed, of a dark complexion, about five feet five inches high, very well dressed, is lame in one of his hips, passes for a merchant, and is a native of France, but speaks very good English. A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will secure him and give information thereof to the Subscriber.* LEONARD KARG.

Baltimore, April 3, 1784.

THE UNITED STATES,

LAID down according to the definitive treaty of peace, is now engraving in Philadelphia, and will be published as soon as possible, by William M'Murray, late assistant geographer, who flatters himself from his good opportunities, his long, assiduous, and successful endeavours to collect materials for forming this Map, that it will give general satisfaction, as he conceives that every survey of note heretofore made in these limits, will be inserted in it.

He proposes publishing it by subscription, and hopes for that encouragement from every friend to science, which so useful a work merits, and so arduous an undertaking requires.

It has already met with the sanction of the Pennsylvania assembly's voting the author fifty pounds of a premium, and with that of a great number of the first characters in the States subscribing for it.

The Proposals are to be seen at the Printing-Office, where subscriptions are taken for these Maps, and where such Subscribers as live in or near to Alexandria are to receive them.

☞ The Subscriptions will be opened till the first of June next and no longer.

JOHN RUMNEY

Has just received from Whitehaven, in the Ship Peggy, Capt. Nixon, a large and general Assortment of Spring Goods, which he will sell, by Wholesail only, at his Store adjoining Mr. Kirkpatrick's Dwelling-House, among which are

MANCHESTER goods of all kinds, patterns of superfine broadcloths with trimmings for ditto, boxes of hard ware and cutlery neatly assorted, hoes, axes, spades, shovels, &c. cast-iron tea-kettles, pots, ovens, &c. frying-pans, crown window glass of various sizes, loaf sugar, cheese, Port wine and porter in bottles, crates of china, glass and Liverpool ware, &c. &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 6, 1784.

Just imported in the Sloop Liberty, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM DUNSCOMB,

GOOD *West-India* RUM, *SUGARS of the best Quality, and* COFFEE.

☞ *Also to be Sold, a Foresail and Mainsail, half worn, containing* 20 *Pieces of Canvass.*

Alexandria, May 5, 1784.

George-Town, April 16, 1784.

THE *Snow* MARY, *Capt. Richard Johns, now at Boyd's-Hole, takes in Tobacco for London, consigned to* FORREST *and* STODDERT, *at the rate of* £. 7 *Sterling per ton of four hogsheads, and will send for it clear of expence to the shipper.—The Mary is a strong British built vessel, and part of her cargo being provided, it is expected she will be dispatched in a few weeks. Where no particular directions are given to the contrary, the tobacco will be insured at* 10 *guineas per hogshead, in case of loss.*

BENJAMIN STODDERT.

FOR SALE, for CASH or PRODUCE,

TWO LOTS, about Twenty-Four Feet each in front on Fairfax-Street, and Eighty Feet back, on one of which is a store now rented at £. 50 per annum, and is bounded by a twelve feet alley, running from Fairfax to Water-Street.—Half the purchase to be paid down, and credit to suit the purchaser given on the remainder.—Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.

Alexandria, April 7, 1784. V. PEERS.

☞ In my absence apply to Col. JOHN FITZGERALD.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for sale coarse and fine Ship Bread, of a good quality, and fine Bread in small cags, for the West-India market, with which he can supply any Masters of vessels and others with large or small quantities, on reasonable terms for ready Money.—He has also for sale, old Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, either by the gallon or quarter cask; imported Grindstones, fit for plantation use; Liverpool and Allum Salt.—He will allow a generous price to any Millers or others for good middling Flour.—He has three Rooms in the Public Warehouse, on the County Wharf, to let, either by the Month or Year.

Alexandria, March 3.

Just IMPORTED and now ready for SALE, by

WILLIAM MOOKLAR,

AND

COMPANY,

At a Store adjoining Col. HOOE's Dwelling-House, in Alexandria, a Variety of European Goods, which will be Sold cheap for Cash, Flour, Tobacco, or Bills of Exchange, among which are the following Articles, viz.

AN elegant assortment of calicoes and chintzes; black, white chain and soufler gauzes; sprig'd mammoodies and cassals; a variety of muslins and long lawns; tamboured and fifton aprons; printed shawles for ladies; black mode and satin; black and white silk and thread laces and edgings; white, green, pink and sky blue Persians; sewing silk of different colours; a variety of checked, cotton and silk handkerchiefs; ladies' calamanco and Morocco shoes; childrens' and mens' best dressed ditto; skeleton and silk covered wire; pins and needles; white, brown and black buckram; white and black glazed linen; brown Holland; ladies' Persian coats; Mens' worsted stockings; silver and tortoishell watches; paper hangings; gentlemens' and ladies' leather and silk gloves and mits; ditto purses; beaver and common hats; leather breeches; a variety of threads; scarlet furred cardinals; a large assortment of queen's and glass ware, &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 20, 1784.

JOHN HUFF,

Post-Rider from Winchester to Alexandria,

WILL *leave Winchester on Tuesday Morning, every Week, and arrive at the Printing-Office, Alexandria, on Wednesday Evening, from which Place he will set off on his Return to Winchester through Leesburg, the next Day at Noon. If any Gentlemen should have Occasion for Business to be done by him, they may depend on having it executed with Dispatch Punctuality and Care, as he has given Bond for his faithful Performance.*

POETRY.

WHAT IS MAN?

"*O SON of Man! O creature of a day!*
Proud of vain wiſdom, with falſe greatneſs gay!
Heir of thy father's vice, to whoſe bad ſtore
Thy guilty days are ſpent in adding more;
Thou propagated folly! What in thee
Could heav'n's ſupreme, could perfect wiſdom ſee,
To fix one glance of his regarding eye?
Why art thou choſe the fav'rite of the ſky?
While Angels wonder at thy mercy known,
And ſcarce the wretch himſelf, the debt immenſe will own!"

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, AND COMPANY,

Have juſt imported in the Ship Mary, Captain Andrews, from London, which they will ſell on reaſonable Terms, by Wholeſale or Retail, at their Store in King-Street, Alexandria,

LONDON pins, White-Chapel needles, black crape, mould and wire ſhirt buttons, tapes, bobbins, laces, ſouſſer and other gauze handkerchiefs and aprons, plain and flowered gauze, thread edging, black and white lace, calamancoes, ſhalloons, durants, duroys, ſagathies, paints, Turkey oil ſtones, apron wide checks, jeans, fuſtians, nankeens, corduroys, checked and printed linen handkerchiefs, ſtriped Hollands, bed bunts and tickings, gartering, worſted binding, lead and ſhot, writing paper, inkpowder, paſteboards for bonnets, womens' ſtuff and leather ſhoes, mens' ſhoes, mens' and womens thread hoſe, womens' lamb and kid ſkin gloves and mits, beſt A. C. Engliſh ſteel, No. 3. German and Britiſh oſnaburgs, ticklenburgs, buckram, death-head and metal buttons, ſewing ſilk, ſilk twiſt, Iriſh linens, bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling-books, prayer-books, Swift's works, Pope's ditto, ſpectators, Latin ſchool books, Ruſſia drilling, ſheeting, Scotch thread, an aſſortment of ſuperfine cloths, caſſimir, ivory combs, black mode, ſarſnet, calicoes, muſlin, cambrick, lawn, diaper table cloths, clouting diaper, black Perſian, &c.

They have alſo for ſale two copper ſtills, of 40 and 45 gallons, New-England and Antigua rum, molaſſes by the hogſhead, Liſbon wine by the quarter caſk, Teneriffe wine by the pipe or quarter caſk, bohea tea by the cheſt, loaf ſugar, frying-pans, glaſs ware, china ware, an aſſortment of nails, glue, &c.

☞ They want to purchaſe Maryland TOBACCO, from Piſcataway upwards.

Alexandria, April 26, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of Land in Berkely County, being part of the tract belonging to me, is exceeding good land, well timbered, and a great quantity of meadow-ground may eaſily be reclaimed; it lies convenient to ſaw and merchant mills, churches and meeting-houſes, to which religioniſts of different perſuaſions may reſort.—All the productions of land in this part of the country ſell high, and induſtry meets with every encouragement that the farmer can expect from proper agriculture.—I ſhall be upon the premiſes myſelf, from the latter end of May to the 20th of June, and ſhall be there again next October, when it will be finally ſold.—In my abſence, Mr. Nicholas Roper, who lives on the eſtate, will ſhew the lands, and receive propoſals of thoſe who wiſh to become purchaſers.—It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more, or leſs, or ſold in one body, to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſers.—Six months credit will be given for half the ſums, twelve for the other half.—Intereſt from the ſigning of the bonds will be required, in caſe of failure of payment, at the time they become due.—Seven per cent. ſhall be deducted for ready money.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Virginia, April 13, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who owe for commercial dealings with Mr. DANIEL CARROLL, of Baltimore-Town, Maryland, from December 3, 1779, to January 31, 1783, that I have an aſſignment from ſaid Carroll of all ſuch debts, as appears to be due by the books and papers now in my poſſeſſion, delivered to me by ſaid Carroll, and ſaid to contain all his mercantile dealings within the above periods—I do therefore caution all perſons againſt paying the ſaid Carroll any ballances that may be due from them, on account of thoſe dealings, as I hold them, under the aſſignment, accountable to me only.

April 8, 1784. JAMES HOWARD.

TO BE SOLD, for ready Money.

A Smart, active, likely Negro Boy, about 9 Years of Age.——Alſo to be Sold or freighted, a good Schooner that will carry about 900 Barrels of Flour. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, April 22, 1784.

VAN BERTOUWER, HUYMAN, AND HUIBERTS,

At their Store in Meſſieurs HOOE and HARRISON's Houſe, in Water-Street, No. 6, have juſt imported from Holland an Aſſortment of Goods and Merchandizes, which they will ſell Wholeſale only, viz.

LINENS, ticklenburgs, oſnaburgs, Ruſſia drillings and ſheetings, Flemiſh linens, fine checks, broadcloths, velvets, corduroys, French raſh, damaſk, gauzes, Italian flowers, ribbons, ſpotted chamoſe, glaſs ware, queen's ware, 8 by 10 window glaſs, hatchets, carpenters' tools, handſaws, hammers with handles, flat and half round files, and a variety of other articles.

☞ CASH and CROP TOBACCO only will be taken in payment.

April 29, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THREE LOTS in the town of Colcheſter, viz. One Lot on which Mr. John Gibſon now lives, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and ſtable, with a pleaſant yard and garden—and alſo an exceeding good ſtore-houſe, on the main-ſtreet of the town, with a bale-houſe or ſalt-houſe.—Two Lots adjoining each other, being water-lots, lying along the ſtreet leading from the tobacco warehouſes to the public wharf, and joining that ſtreet and the wharf on one ſide, and the warehouſes on the other, and bounded on the third ſide by the river Occoquan.—For title and terms apply to Mr. JOHN GIBSON in Colcheſter, or the Subſcriber in Bladenſburg.

April 24, 1784. ROBERT DICK.

Winchester, April 12, 1784.

TO be run for on Monday the 24th of May next, a Purſe of THIRTY POUNDS, Virginia currency, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age, viz. aged horſes to carry 10 ſtone, ſix years old 9 ſtone, 5 years old 8 ſtone, four years 7 ſtone, and three years old 6 ſtone, two mile heats. On the day following will be run for over the ſame ground, a Purſe of TWENTY POUNDS, like money, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age as aforeſaid, the winning horſe of the preceding day only excepted. On the 26th will be run for the Entrance Money, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age as aforeſaid, the winning horſes of the two preceding days only excepted. Any rider detected in unfair riding will be deemed diſtanced. All diſputes which may ariſe to be determined by judges to be appointed for that purpoſe. The horſes to be entered two days before the day of running, ſubſcribers paying for the firſt day Three Dollars, non-ſubſcribers Six Dollars, and double if entered at the poſt. The ſecond day ſubſcribers to pay Two Dollars, non-ſubſcribers Four Dollars, and double if entered at the poſt. The horſes to be in readineſs for ſtarting preciſely at Twelve o'Clock each day.

Baltimore, April 8, 1784.

Juſt imported and to be Sold by

CROCKETTS AND HARRIS,

A QUANTITY of German oſnaburgs and ticklenburgs; Heſſian, Heyden and tow linens; ready made bags; checks; damaſk table linen; bohea and hyſon teas; Holland, Ruſſia and Ravens duck; cordage; an aſſortment of nails and ironmongery; German ſcythes; Coniac brandy in caſks; claret, Turancon, Frontignac and Greek wines in caſes; Weſt-India and New-England rum; molaſſes.

☞ *They want to purchaſe a quantity of TOBACCO.*

TO BE SOLD,

On Board the Ship Warren, Pardon Sheldon, Maſter, at Capt. Conway's Wharf,

A Quantity of good N. E. Rum, Loaf and brown Sugar, Molaſſes, Coffee, Tea, Cordage, &c. &c. Alſo a Quantity of Dry Goods.—the Whole of which will be ſold very cheap.

Alexandria, April 29, 1784.

DOCTOR DICK,

Has for Sale a large and general Aſſortment of Medicines, among which are

JALAP, rhubarb, cremor tartar, Jeſuit's bark, Glauber ſalts, calomel, nitre, cantharides, Roman and white vitriol, arſenic, ſulphur, &c. &c.—Alſo, a large quantity of wine bitters, well calculated for this climate, and to prevent the diſeaſes of the enſuing ſeaſon; perfumes of different kinds, &c. *April* 29, 1784.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, in this Town ſundry LOTS, or Parcels of GROUND on ſeveral Streets, and well ſituated.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

☞ *A BALE and a BOX of GOODS were brought from Philadelphia laſt Fall, by our Schooner Virginia, Samuel Davis, Maſter, directed for I. H. Stone. The Owner is deſired to pay charges and take them away.*

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, and CO.

Alexandria, April 16, 1784.

DR. LAMAYNER, Dentiſt from New-York, who tranſplants Teeth, is now in this Town, and may be ſpoke with by calling at Mr. PERRIN's Store.

Alexandria, April 22, 1784.

DOW, MAC IVER, AND COMPANY,

HAVING juſt received a freſh Supply of GOODS from BRITAIN—they wiſh to acquaint their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they ſell the ſame on the beſt Terms for CASH, WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, and FLAX-SEED.

Alexandria, April 14, 1784.

RAN away from the Subſcriber laſt Monday, a Mulatto Man Slave, named CESAR, about 23 years of age: Had on when he went away a blue cloth jacket, a pair of oſnaburg trouſers, country made ſhoes, an oſnaburg ſhirt, and a felt hat: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and when he laughs there are two of his teeth which ſhew farther out than the others: He has been ſhot in the calves of his legs and the back part of his thighs, the marks of which, on examination, are plain to be ſeen, and has a ſmall ſcar over his left eye, a down look when ſpoke to, plays on the fife and fiddle, was once an inliſted ſoldier, is a cunning artful fellow, and may probably paſs for a freeman. Any perſon who will bring him to me in Colcheſter, or ſecure him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, *and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by* *WILLIAM LINDSAY.*

April 19, 1784.

FOR SALE,

VIRGINIA LAND WARRANTS, for Fifty Thouſand Acres, on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, April 22, 1784.

☞ *LOTS in GEORGE-TOWN on POTOMACK.*

BEING deſirous to promote the proſperity of George-Town, the higheſt navigation on Potomack, and informed that to divide my lots in that town, which are very conveniently and pleaſantly ſituated, into proper proportions for building good houſes and ſtores, with new ſtreets, lanes and alleys, for convenient communication, and let the ſame on ground rent on equitable terms, I am willing to do ſo, and ſhall leave plots of the ground with Mr. Becraft in George-Town, who will ſhew the ſame and the lots to thoſe who apply. *STEPHEN WEST.*

N. B. *I have ſome tracts of land in Montgomery County, and ſome in Virginia, not far from George-Town, to ſell or leaſe.*

April 6, 1784.

Now on Sale at the Store of

JOHN SUTTON, AND COMPANY,

in Alexandria, a Variety of Britiſh and Iriſh Goods, among which are

A Beautiful aſſortment of the beſt ſuperfine cloths, purple, ſcarlet, green, blue, black, corbeau, laprune, claret, drab and mixture; alſo ſecond and common 7-4 cloths; linſeys and duffels; worſted, cotton and thread hoſe; Scotch threads, jeans, jannets corduroys, velverets, dimities and Marſeilles quilting; ſilk and cotton gown patterns of various ſorts; a great variety of faſhionable and elegant ſilks; ſilk and cotton and ſilk ſhag waiſtcoat patterns; a ſmall aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable London made fine hats; a ſmall quantity of made-up ſadlery of the firſt quality; ſaddler's ironmongery, materials and tools; Iriſh linens, ſhoes, copper tea-kettles, coffee-pots and lamps; a variety of tin ware, ſuch as watering-pans, fiſh kettles, &c. a very elegant and beautiful aſſortment of plated ware, ſuch as candleſticks, tea-pots and caddees, milk jugs, ſtirrups, bits, buckles, &c. with a variety of toys, conſiſting of poliſhed leather and tortoiſhell ſnuff-boxes, ink-pots, tooth-pick caſes, &c. plain, gilt and inlaid with ſilver; gold breaſt buckles, &c.

As they have all their Engliſh goods immediately from the manufacturers, they flatter themſelves they have it in their power to ſell on the beſt terms.

They have alſo on Sale, a ſmall quantity of ſugar and Weſt-India rum of a good quality; alſo a parcel of ready made ſcarlet, blue, and drab coloured coats, which will be ſold cheap; likewiſe a few crates of handſome and ſaleable queen's ware, and Liverpool blue, white, and enameled china; a quantity of Britiſh cordage.

☞ *They want to charter a veſſel of about 150 tons to go to Liverpool.*

April 22, 1784.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princeſs* Streets—by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.